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VOL. 14.--NO. 45. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884. WHOLE NO. 722.

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ST. JOHN, - - - - - N. B.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Mr. Morris, a cattle dealer in Chicago, has on the ocean 20 vessels, each of which carries 500 head of stock to foreign ports.

—A bill in the Dominion House of Commons to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers has just been passed.

—In a few of the northern counties of Scotland last year, 481 Short horn cattle were sold at an average of $145; 242 Polled amilals brought $240 each.

—Last week 78 horses and 24 mares, costing $13,000, were imported from Montreal into the Eastern States. A lively demand by American buyers.

—The Nebraska Stock Yards Company has been organized at Lincoln, Neb., with a capital of $1,000,000, operations to commence whhn one-half that sum is subscribed.

—The export of cattle from Montreal has increased from 2,880 head in 1876, to 50,365 in 1884, while during the same period the export of sheep has risen from 2,686 head, to 102,835.

—Some 30 swine have died at the State Hospital pens in Northampton, Mass., since last fall, from a lung disease. Of these 18 were full grown hogs, two weighing over 600 pounds apiece, and a dozen were fattening.

—A convention of the wool-growers of the United States will be held in Chicago on May 1, to decide upon the course to be adopted for the the pretection of their interests, which they consider to be in a very satisfactory condition.

—A consignment of mutton from Buneos Ayres, South America, has been received in London, having been transported in a refrigerator which carries a temperature of 60 degrees below zero. It is called "Campagna" mutton, and is said to be quite a good article.

—One of the strongest cements, and easiest applied, is lime and the the white of an egg. To use it take, a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend the article at a time, shave off a quantity of the lime and mix thoroughly. Apply quickly to the edges, and place them firmly together, when it will soon become set and strong. Plaster of Paris will answer in place of lime.

—The Western wool growers in convention in Denver, representing 7,500,000 sheep, $50,000,000 invested capital, and an annual yield of of 35,000,000 pounds of wool, on Thursday adopted resolutions opposing the provision of the Morrison Tariff Bill making a reduction of 20 per cent. on foreign wools and woollens, and and asking the restoration of the tariff of 1866 in its entirety.

Nature's Anæsthetic.

Count Ranzan, the "Streit-Hans"—"Rowdy Jack," as his comrades used to call him—once received three dagger-stabs before he knew that he was wounded at all. Soldiers, storming a battery, have often suddenly broken down from the effects of wounds which they had either not felt, or suspected only from a growing feeling of exhaustion. Olaf Rygh, the Norwegian Herodotus, tells us that, when the old Baresarks felt the approach of their end, they robbed death of its sting by drifting out to sea in a scuttled or burning boat, and thus expired, "screaming the wild battle-songs of their tribe." The Roman gladiators shouted and laughed aloud while their wounds were being dressed. A scalded child sobs and gasps for a therapeutical purpose: instinct teaches it the readiest way to benumb the feeling of pain. The physiological *rationale* of all this is that rapid breathing is an anæsthetic. In a paper read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, May 12, 1880, Dr. W. A. Bonwill ascribes that effect to the influence of the surplus of oxygen which is thus forced upon the lungs, just as by the inhalation of nitrous-oxide gas (which is composed of the same elements as common air, but with a larger proportion of oxygen), and mentions a large variety of cases in his own practice where rapid breathing produced all the essential effects of a chemical pain-obtunder, with appreciably diminishing the consciousness of the patient. Persons who object to the use of chloroform (perhaps from an instinctive dread that in their case the ether-slumber might prove a sleep that knows no waking), can benumb their nerves during the progress of a surgical operation by gasping as deeply and as rapidly as possible. "One of the most marked proofs of its efficacy," says Dr. Bonwill, "was the case of a boy of eleven years of age for whom I had to extract the upper and lower first permanent molars on both sides. He breathed rapidly for nearly a minute, when I removed in about twenty seconds all four of the teeth. He declared there was no pain, and we needed no such assertion, for their was not the slightest indication that he was undergoing a severe operation."—*From "The Remedies of Nature," by* DR. FELIX L. OSWALD, *in Popular Science Monthly for April.*

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Temperance.—Scene in the House.—Precedents in Sir Charles Tupper's Case.

The Temperance question is rearing its horrid front. I believe there is enough in it to break a government or two within the next ten or twelve years. Some day we may have a prohibition party, pure and simple, and then when the sides are nearly even the temperance folk will hold the balance of power. In many of the United States a numerically small prohibitory force has played havoc with parties. In New Brunswick you have had a government defeated on that issue. The way things look now—notwithstanding Hodge and his case—this whole temperance question will have to be decided in the Dominion Parliament and Sir John may live to regret that ever he had anything to do with liquor legislation. Professor Foster has gone into the House five times, fully primed for his speech, which in the natural order of things would have been reached in the regular line of business. He has succeeded in getting the better half of his address made. The balance is headed off every time. There is no intentional heading off, for no one fears so simple a thing as a temperance resolution. The same fate has of design attended a good deal of proposed legislation, however. There was the proposed lease by the Canada Pacific of the system of railways controlled now by the Ontario and Quebec company? In the interests of the Grand Trunk, in malice to the Canada Pacific, or out of pure cussedness, the Opposition concluded to

OBSTRUCT THE BILL.

They fought it in committee; they suggested amendments; they insisted on delays, yet the bill worked its way along and was get ready for committee of the whole. Then Cameron, of Huron, began his devices. The mover of the bill was the solicitor of the Canada Pacific, and was, therefore interested. So Cameron maintained; the speaker said that interest would debar a member for voting but not from making motions, and Abbott had not voted. The argument lasted nearly to the end of the hour allotted to private bills. Cameron tried to prolong the dispute by protesting, and the discussion went on this wise:

Cameron: "But, sir—."

Members: "Chair! Chair!!"

Cameron: "I only want—."

Members: "Chair! order! hold your tongue! dispense?

Speaker: "The point of order is decided."

Cameron: "Yes, but—"

Members: "Order. O-o-o-e-order! Chair."

But the House of Commons toward the end of the session is a queer body. You never know when you have them. Somebody objects to a private bill perhaps and spends an hour talking it out of time. Somebody rises to a question of privilege.

This kind of thing must have an end some time, and so Cameron leaned over and whispered to a French member across the aisle, who rose, amid cries of "question," But

THE ASTUTE HABITANT

was not to be worried in this way. He waited patiently and smilingly and then observed:

"It's nine o'clock, and the hour for private bills is gone."

The chair, after consulting the clock and trying to remember at what precise moment the evening session began, concluded that some seventeen minutes remained, and Casgrain was informed that the time was not yet up. "Well," said he, "I have some remarks to make on this motion, before the bill go into committee and they will probably occupy the time."

By this time the occupant of the bill had given up hope and began to take a humorous view of the situation. Casgrain began by stating that the question was one of much importance.

"Hear, hear—en Francais."

"Casgrain: "I am asked to speak in my native language."

Oui, M. l'orateur, j'ai con—"

"Hear, hear!—en Anglais! English! dispense! Sit down! Give us a rest! En Anglais! 'For he's a jolly good fellow!'"

The last roared out by a chorus in the back benches.

Casgrain: "I do not understand my countrymen. When I speak English they cry: "En Francais." When I talk French, they say "En Anglais." When I speak both languages, first a French word then an English word, they say "dispense." When I stand still and think, they say "go on." I think I will read a few extracts from this small book." It was a volume of fugitive poems that was handed him by a member in the rear and Casgrain commenced reading, making explanatory remarks in French. The air was thick with pamphlets, papers, and general rubbish flung along from all parts of the house at the occupant on the floor. He

DODGED TO RIGHT AND LEFT,

ducked his head, put up his hands, and fought off the missiles in various ways. At the same time throwing out remarks in French and English, or a cocktail of both. At last the speaker declared the time to be up and the bill was bunked. Two days after the speaker changed his ruling and concluded that Abbott was ruled out from moving his bill. Shortly afterward it was moved by another man and went through like a flash of lightning.

The return match was played against Casgrain almost immediately after the episode above related. He had a pet bill, certainly a foolish bill enough as he had it worded. Casgrain seemed to be under the impression that this bill would lead to a fairer expenditure of public money. It assumes, perhaps not incorrectly, that persons having contracts with the Government are likely to get special favors in consideration of contributions to election funds. Because of this, it was proposed to enact that any man who had a Government contract should spend no money in elections; that if he was awaiting payment for any service he could spend no money; that for twelve months after he had been doing public work or awaiting public money he should make no expenditure. As no man can contest a county without spending some money, this bill would allow no person to run an election within a year after receiving pay for services.

A GOVERNMENT COULD DISQUALIFY

a contractor by simply refusing to pay him until less than a year before the election. The punishment was stern enough for Draco. A fine of no less than a thousand dollars; imprisonment for a year or less, and the forfeiture of all the proceeds of his work or of his claim against the Government.

This was Casgrain's bill. The Opposition party received it with cheers. They fought for it through all its stages, for whatever may be said of the practices of Blake's party at election times it cannot be denied that they have always been willing to make strict laws against bribery and corruption, so strict that many of the best of these legislators only managed to evade the law by most ingenious expedients.

This bill was introduced for committee of the whole as soon as Casgrain had talked away the time for private bills. It went into committee. Casgrain submitted to have the first clause changed. He yielded the second and third clause, and finally he found himself and his bill in the air, the committee having resolved to rise without reporting progress or anything else. The committee rose and no Frenchman or Englishman—not all the king's horses and all the king's men can pick that bill up again.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT

bill is the *bete noir* of the Opposition. They are wasting a good deal of breath over it. No doubt there may be reasons why such a bill should not pass. The men who can give such reasons, however, without inconsistency are not disposed to do it. Opposition members cannot call it "a white-washing bill" without giving the same name to their own bill of 1877, which is the model whereon the idemnifying clause is found. Mackenzie, who introduced the last named bill, sees this clearly enough, and admits that he has no objection to that part of the proposed law which frees Sir Charles from any liability for the past.

Cameron (Huron), who speaks more than any other man in the House, whose voice is the harshest and manner the most unpleasant, disagrees with his leader and declares that the white-washing clause is bad, and that had he been in the House in 1877 he would not have voted for it. Mackenzie objects strongly to the clause confirming Sir Charles in his seat. But his Government did the same with Perry, of Prince Edward Island, in 1874, so that a precedent is offered for every part of the purposed legislation.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST SIR CHARLES

is for the most part purely technical. It is admitted that he took no pay, but is claimed that he could not, by any act of his, change the office from being a salaried office. It was a salaried office held by a man without salary but who must be treated in all respects the same as if he were in receipt of salary. During the discussion many new ideas came to light. Girouard maintained that since the salary was attached by statute, and since the appointment was made without salary, therefore the appointment was not legal and Sir Charles was never High Commissioner. It occurs to me that the acts of the minister must, therefore, have been invalid and that the verdict which he secured in favor of Canadian cattle was no good, and that the foot and mouth disease probably yet prevails to a great extent among your Sackville cattle.

The debate on General Luard belongs properly to

THE DOMAIN OF BELLES LETTRES.

The speech of Mr. Wright, the wise and learned "king of the Gatineau," will take a high place in the literature of the century. You know how it came about, how that Luard swore "mighty military maledictions" at the chivalry of Ontario; how that he put the ridiculously small estimate of ten cents on the opinion of the House of Commons; how that Colonel Williams rose to defend the House and was "sat down on" by the gallant and cranky general; how Williams complained and demanded enquiry, and how Luard went into exile and the whole business blew over, only to be revived by the interest of the departed officer. The rare old man of the Gatineau is not a politician. He represents his county well, but as for speeches he has none to make, saving upon neutral subjects. He votes with the present dominant party, but has the good will of every person on both sides.

He spoke of Williams, "the Chevalier Bayard of the militia, without fear and without reproach. We know him but to love him, we mention but to praise. It was thought that if so great a calamity overtaking the country as the loss of our present Minister of Militia that gentleman would be his successor; that in the event of the minister going down in some great battle in the defence of his country the cause would not be wholly lost if the gallant Colonel survived." Then he went on to tell of the scenes of action. How "the beauty and chivalry of the western counties were there to witness the display." The gallant Colonel was mounted

ON HIS NOBLE WAR HORSE

riding before his gallant troops. "He had reached the height of his glory: his cup was full to overflowing. Popular in his county, popular with the regiment, admired and envied by the men, and beloved by the women, he was indeed happy. But, alas! We know that black care rides behind the horseman, &c." He had made every military arrangement as a soldier should, but had reckoned without the Major General. Then came a description of the latter warrior, much to the relief of Williams, who was getting very red in the face. Wright, after letting of the oaths of Luard, turned suddenly to the Speaker, who is also an officer of the militia, and asked him what he would have done in like circumstances. "Supposing your regiment was drawn up under the shadow of that institution where justice presents her malevolent rather than her benevolent aspects, where the remnant are kept in durance vile by the malicious arm of the law; what would you have done if, when your gallant regiment were drawn up in battle array, and you were contemplating some great military manœuvrés which would have been on a par with your commercial successes and your constitutional triumphs in this House, you had been subjected to the maledictions of your general?" The rest was like unto this. BOB.

The Canadian Live Stock Trade.

During the past year the average price realized for Canadian cattle, including the grass fed and store stock, was £21 per head. Stall-fed cattle, however, at the early part of the season realized an average of at least $25 per head.

The loss which would have been sustained upon Canadian cattle through compulsory slaughter at the port of debarkation in consequence of having only one market at which they could be exposed for sale, instead of, as at present, being able to take the choice and advantage of more favorable markets in the interior of the country, can at least be placed at one penny per pound, or $3 per head. This may be fairly taken as the average loss which would have been incurred through compulsory slaughter. Were cattle only half fattened, or wasted in transit, the loss would have been more.

From 1878 to December 31st, 1883, 231,467 head of cattle were exported from the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax to Great Britain. These at an average of £21 per head would represent a value of £4,860,807; or, taking as a basis for approximate calculation £1 to be worth $5, $24,304,035. The loss at $15 per head would have been $3,473,005.

The sheep which were exported to Great Britain during the years 1878 to 1883, inclusive, numbered 456,061, the majority of which were ewes. It is calculated that if these sheep had been allowed to enter Great Britain alive, and frequently when the market suited suited be sold as breeding and store sheep at higher rates than fat stock, a loss would have been sustained which can safely be estimated at one penny per pound, or 5s, say $1, per sheep.

Thus had Canada not been allowed her live stock trade, there would have been a loss of $456,061 on sheep, $3,472,005 on cattle—a total of $3,928,066.

According to the Bureau of Industries of the Ontario Government there were in different counties in Ontario in 1882—23,619 head of thoroughbred cattle of various breeds. Taking these at a low calculation to be worth $200 each, they would represent a value of $4,623,800.

As is well known, a most profitable trade is conducted by the breeders of thoroughbred stock in Ontario with the United States, in consequence of immunity from disease. Had Canada been scheduled in Great Britain the Americans would at once have placed quarantine upon all thoroughbred animals going from Canada into the United States. A loss, therefore, of not less than 25 per cent., or $1,180,950, would have been incurred by Ontario alone, irrespective of the magnificent herds in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and without taking into consideration the irreparable loss to the Dominion of the prestige of breeding the most healthy cattle in the world.

It is a fact that the farmers of Ontario and Quebec owe their present high prices to the immunity of Canada from disease. The American who cannot afford to go to Europe and purchase a cargo of cattle, and then go through the annoyance and expense of ninety days' quarantine, has only to come to Ontario or Quebec, select the stock he requires and take it direct to his farm, wherever it may be in the United States, without any hinderance.

The bulk of the trade from the Province of Ontario in sheep and lambs, however, is done with the United States. Had disease been discovered among Canadian herds an enormous loss would have been sustained.

The benefit to Canada of the "Trans-Atlantic Meat Trade" can yet be presented in a different light. It has been stated that every bullock fattened for the English market rescues an acre of land from being exhausted and rendered unproductive, as was formerly the case when less stock was kept and little if any manure used.

From the foregoing facts it will clearly be seen that it would be impossible to over-estimate the loss to the Dominion had Canada been deprived of this important branch of trade.—*London Free Press.*

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IRA H. PATTERSON.
Sackville, March 13, 1884. 3i

A Change in Business.

THE subscriber is about making a change in his Business, and does hereby notify all persons indebted to him by Book Account, Note of Hand, or otherwise, to call at his Office and make payment on or before the FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

JOHN FORD.
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CHURCH ALTARS, CHAIRS, DESKS, SEATS, &c.; BEDROOM SUITS, SIDEBOARDS, HAT TREES, &c., IN WALNUT, ASH, OAK, PINE AND VENEERED WOODS.
We intend making a specialty of the BEST class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Amherst, Feb. 6, 1883. tf

Travellers Column.

TERRACE HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. S.
Renovated and Refurnished thoroughout.
GEO. E. DAVIS, Proprietor,
oct3 Nearly opposite Station.

Livery Stable.
FIRST-CLASS TEAMS (Double and Single) on livery, opposite the St. Lawrence Hotel.
feb20 6i JOHN LAWS.

WANTED: GOOD POULTRY. CHEAP FOR CASH.
People's Market!
JUST OPENED.
Opposite New Music Hall.
Fresh Beef,
Fresh Pork,
Fresh Lamb,
Chickens, Geese,
Ducks, Turkeys,
Butter, Eggs,
Lard, Tallow,
Salt Beef and Pork,
Table Vegetables, Shad,
No. 1 Labrador Herring.
EDWARD READ.

To the Horse-Owning Public.
THE subscribers have entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of JOHNSON & DOBSON, and have secured the premises opposite the Brunswick House, lately occupied by Mr. Abner Smith as a shoe store, where they will
Carry on the Business of
HARNESS MAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Repairing of all Kinds
Executed Promptly at Low Prices.
Hoping by strict attention to business and moderate charges to meet a share of public favor, we respectfully solicit your patronage.
JAMES JOHNSON.
JOSEPH DOBSON.
Sackville, Jan. 23, 1884.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1883 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1884
ON and after MONDAY, the 10th December, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for Halifax and Pictou..5.33 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton...8.13 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou..1.06 p. m.
Express for St. John.....2.18 p. m.
Spring Hill Accomodation.....7.50 p. m.
Express for St. John & Quebec...8.58 p. m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for Halifax and Pictou..5.05 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton...9.00 a. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou, 12.37 p. m.
Express for St. John.....2.45 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation.....7.08 p. m.
Express for St. John & Quebec...9.25 p. m.
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., December 6th, 1883.

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G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS.
Sackville, Feb. 26, 1884. tf

Champion Milk Can.
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
W. J. Woods, Sackville,
for the CHAMPION MILK CAN. The CHEAPEST and BEST Can for Butter Making in the market. jan15